

this arranged index should be occasionally continued, and the previous abstracts incorporated: indeed the necessity of rendering the results of our exertions accessible cannot be too much insisted upon. The astounding number of works, relating to Entomology, enumerated in Percheron's *Bibliographie Entomologique*, is sufficient evidence of the drudgery required by the investigator into the ascertainment of new species, &c.; but numerous as are the works recorded by that author, there appear to be so many serious omissions, that I cannot do better than reiterate the suggestion of my predecessor, that a Manuscript Catalogue should be formed as an Addendum to the above-mentioned work.

“ With respect to the various papers which have been presented to the Society, and have contributed towards our instruction or entertainment at our meetings during the past year, I have no particular remarks to make, than to observe, in general terms, that the most valuable of them will *shortly* appear in your Transactions; and I have great satisfaction in saying, it is the intention of your Council to publish our fasciculi at shorter intervals than has hitherto been the practice.”

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*Extract from the First Annual Report, read 29th November, 1837; President, J. E. GRAY, F.R.S.*—“The number of British plants received amount to 4819 specimens, including ferns; 767 species, including 1313 specimens, have been arranged in the Herbarium, according to the system of De Candolle. The remaining 3506 duplicates, including 515 species, will be distributed to those persons who have favoured the Curator with lists of desiderata for that purpose. This distribution will take place under the direction of the Council in the months of December and January every year, when each member will receive such of his desiderata as may be contained among the duplicates in the Herbarium in proportion to his contributions: those gentlemen who have not contributed to the Herbarium receiving their duplicates after the distribution to the contributors has taken place. The Council beg also to inform the members, that in order to afford every facility for examining the Herbarium and Library, the rooms of the Society will be open one hour and a half previous to the ordinary meetings of the Society, when the Curator and Secretary will attend to render any assistance that may be required, and to circulate the books. In addition to the extensive and valuable collection of British plants, the Council beg to announce the receipt of a large collection of French plants, supposed to be a por-

tion of the Herbarium of Jean Jacques Rousseau, together with some plants from Mahon, Minorca, presented by the Secretary. Another collection of foreign plants from America, collected by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, has been presented by Joseph Freeman, Esq. Also specimens of *Lycopodium Circinnatum*, from the President, sent by Dr. Forbes, F.R.S., of Chichester. Specimens of three new British plants have been received, viz. *Claytonia Alsinoides*, from Mr. W. Baxter of Oxford; also a moss new to Britain, *Cinclidium Stygium*, from Mr. Leyland of Halifax; and specimens, of which there are many duplicates, of *Spartina Alternifolia*, from Itchin Ferry, Southampton, presented by Dr. Macreight, V. P. The Society have also received from Mr. R. H. Schomburgh, now travelling in British Guiana, papers accompanied with drawings on the two following interesting plants, which were read before the Society, viz. *Victoria Regina* and *Loranthus Smythii*. Also donations of seeds from the Cape of Good Hope, presented by M. Schmidt.

“On the first Friday in March the Curator, Daniel Cooper, Esq., will commence a course of Lectures on the Practical Part of Botany, which will be continued every night of meeting one hour previous to the chair being taken.”

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### DESCRIPTION OF A NEW TRILOBITE.

*CALYMENE ROWII*, Green.—The outline of this fossil as it lies upon the rock presents a very regular oval figure. The buckler and the body are a good deal elevated, and measure longitudinally nearly an inch and two thirds.

The *buckler* is lunate, and is edged round its whole border with a little groove or channel. Its *front* or middle lobe is elevated above the cheeks, is rounded at its anterior part, and gradually enlarges as it approaches the middle lobe of the abdomen. There are no tubercles or folds upon it, but its posterior angles are so truncated as to form a subtriangular protuberance on each side of the commencement of the vertebral column. The *cheeks* are shaped like spherical triangles, and seem from our specimen to have projected on each side to the fourth articulation of the abdomen. The *oculiferous tubercles* are large and lunate; they are placed close to the front, and seem almost to form a part of it; they are situated just before the protuberances above mentioned.

The *abdomen* and *tail* can readily be distinguished. There are twenty-three articulations in both. The middle lobe is very promi-